

FRANCO-BRITISH ATTACK MADE ON 15-MILE FRONT

British Launch New Attack

St. Quentin

ALLIES GAINING ON METZ FRONT

North of Soissons—Gen. Mangin Secures Footing on Chemin-Des-Dames.

HOLNON CAPTURED

Important Successes at Many Points Form Answer to Peace Drive.

London, Sept. 18.—(4:30 p. m.)—(A. P.)—In their attack today northwest of St. Quentin the British scored an average advance of from two and one-half to three miles on a fifteen-mile front, according to reports up to this hour.

The town of Hargicourt was captured by the British.

The front under attack ran from Holnon wood, west of St. Quentin, northward to Gouzeaucourt.

The British attack took them far nearer the line from which the German offensive started on March 21 last. The latest reports placed Field Marshal Haig's troops at an average distance of about a mile from this line.

Prisoners to the number of 1,500 are reported.

The fighting was continuing this afternoon.

Covered Fourteen-Mile Front.

The British attack covered a front over fourteen-miles wide, stretching across the Peronne-St. Quentin road and the Cambrai-St. Quentin highway.

The attack was begun at 5:30 o'clock after a brief bombardment. Coupled with the news of the success of the allied forces in the early stages of the operations came reports that heavy fighting had been developed at many points, particularly about Fresnoy, Ronnoy and Epehy, in the British zone, and about Savy wood, where the French were attacking.

In front of the line on which the British advance was started in rolling country thickly wooded and covered with stone quarries on the sides of the ridges. The Germans had fortified groups of farms.

This territory represented the final limit of control held by the British before the march retreat.

Within this zone are Epehy, Ronnoy, Hargicourt, Le Verguer and Lempre. Further east are Kendeulle, Bellecourt, Gricourt and the Cambrai-St. Quentin highway.

Hammer Hindenburg Line.

Should all of today's objectives be carried the British will then be in position to hammer the old Hindenburg line.

At least Fourteen Miles.

The towns named in the foregoing reports indicate that the Franco-British attack is on a front of at least fourteen miles.

The section along which the assault is being made is a most important one. The British prior to today had worked forward until they had established themselves in the old support line between Epehy and Verguer.

In front of them the Germans were sitting on a dominating ridge in positions which represented the British front line before the Germans launched their offensive last March.

In addition to the Hindenburg line, the former second support line of the British. The crest of this ridge dominates the Hindenburg line which lies to the east, hence the value of possession of this ridge to either side is obvious.

For days the Germans, who undoubtedly had expected a drive here, had been feverishly fortifying themselves along the ridge, whose loss would be a serious menace to the Hindenburg line in the rear. Still fighting seemed probable.

The British army which is making the attack is employing veteran troops who have worked wonders in the last few months.

The Germans in a local attack on Moeuvres last night forced the British to withdraw from that village.

London, Sept. 18.—(11:40 a. m.)—Helson village, only two and one-half miles northwest of St. Quentin, has been captured by the British, the war office announced today.

Another strong attack was launched by the British northwest of St. Quentin this morning.

A number of prisoners were taken at Holnon, which lies directly northwest of St. Quentin, on the St. Quentin-Amiens road.

There was another flare-up of fighting in the Moeuvres sector last night, during which the British were pressed back. At the same time, the British attacked south of La Bassée canal, on the Flanders front, advancing their line.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The important gains made by the allies on the West front (Metz front), north of Soissons and in the Balkans were regarded here today as the best answer of the allies to the Austro-German peace drive.

Gen. Mangin already has secured a footing on the right shoulder of the Chemin-Des-Dames.

The progress made in Macedonia is extremely important, as the allies now hold heights that dominate the Bulgarian positions for many miles in the rear. Along the Therna river the allied guns can direct a point-blank fire against the Bulgars.

Violent Counter Attacks.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Violent counter attacks were launched by the Germans on the high ground near St. Quentin, the French north of the Aisne but all were repulsed and the French positions were maintained intact, the French war office announced today in the following communique.

South of the Oise there was artillery duelling all night.

Violent German counter attacks were delivered by the Germans in the region of the Somme, but the French were repulsed. The French gains were maintained intact.

In Champagne and in Lorraine the French made successful raids, taking some prisoners.

Sub-Lieut. Colfax on Sept. 14, set fire to two German captive balloons and on the fifteenth set fire to three others. A total of thirty pieces of German aircraft have now been destroyed by his pilot.

Over 25,000 Yards.

(By Bert Ford, L. N. S. Staff Correspondent.)

With the British Army on the Flanders front, Sept. 18.—(4 a. m.)—The British launched another drive against the Germans on the Pledary

Selectmen May Enlist

Crowder Takes Down Bars to New Registrants.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder today announced orders to local draft boards which will permit the voluntary induction of draft registrants into the army and marine corps, and provide for draft of men who are assigned to those services if voluntary inductions do not suffice to fill the demands.

Calls for men for the navy will go out before the end of this month, and marine corps contingents will be called within a few weeks.

AMERICAN DESTROYER SINKS GERMAN U-BOAT

THRILLING STORY TOLD OF SEA FIGHT BY ENSIGN.

Four Direct Shots and Depth Charges Send Submarine to Bottom of Sea.

London, Sept. 18.—Ensign Oliver Iselin, Jr., of New York, tells a thrilling story of a sea fight in which an American destroyer badly damaged and probably sank a German U-boat, in a letter just received here by one of his friends.

"The day before the scrap," he writes, "we rescued 125 French sailors and five officers from life rafts upon which they had taken refuge after the torpedoing of the French cruiser Du Petit Thouars.

"The next morning our destroyer and the submarine were dogging each other, probably without knowing it. In the afternoon we turned suddenly and saw the periscope and conning tower of the U-boat, a few hundred yards off our port bow.

"We went for him full speed. He disappeared, but a few seconds later we saw him again. The periscope was up, we repeated the performance, when we saw the U-boat again, with his rudder probably damaged, trying to get to the surface.

"We let go with four shots from our gun. It was the prettiest shooting I ever saw. The last two shots were direct hits. The men at the guns said they could just make out the bow of the U-boat tied up at a good angle and that they could see a good deal of the interior of the boat.

"We rushed, trying to ram the U-boat, but when we were within a hundred yards he disappeared. Within a few seconds the conning tower showed 'There he is!' We flung depth charges and brought up lots of oil.

"The men of the gun crew say they saw the submarine as he passed over him, with the bow pointing at a sharp angle and with a heavy list to starboard. The U-boat was stationary as far as we could tell, and the last two depth charges were dropped directly on him, but I guess the prowler was pretty well done for before.

"Excited and hilarious, the Frenchmen climbed over the superstructure of the U-boat and every time we dropped a depth charge they cheered and yelled, 'Vive la Amerique!' and clapped their hands."

ALLIES IN MACEDONIA TAKE 4,000 PRISONERS

OVER FOUR-MILE GAIN ON FIFTEEN-MILE FRONT.

Serbs Vie With French in Courage and Spirit During Operations.

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Allied troops in Macedonia have penetrated to a depth of nearly four and a half miles on a front of fifteen and a half miles and have captured 4,000 prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the war office. The text of the statement reads: "Operations on the Macedonian front continued very successfully. The front through Sokola, Doltopole and Vetren has been extended to a depth of seven kilometers and the allied forces have penetrated to a depth of seven kilometers.

"Prisoners to the number of 4,000, including staff, colonels, have been captured. Thirty guns, numerous machine guns and machine guns and considerable booty have been taken. The Serbian forces are fighting with the French in courage and spirit."

OUTSTRIP SUPPLY TRAINS

Paris, Sept. 18.—The Americans advanced so fast in their recent offensive that the supply trains and kitchens were unable to keep up with them. Red Cross workers carried light food and tobacco to the front lines and the battle line. One Red Cross outpost station loaded supplies into an ambulance bound for a field hospital. When the ambulance arrived near the front line, the Red Cross field kitchen in a road serving passing troops and the wounded.

The second morning of the offensive Red Cross workers went to the batteries and dugouts and served the troops there with chocolate and cigarettes. A great majority of the soldiers here appeared to have lost their pipes and tobacco, and the distribution was greeted with much enthusiasm.

The assault began at 5:30 this morning on a front of 25.000 yards.

The zone of the new thrust extends from just south of Couzeaucourt to Holnon wood, three miles northwest of St. Quentin.

In the southern end the attack is directed against the ground dominating the old Hindenburg line.

British Army in France, Sept. 18.—(A. P.)—Field Marshal Haig's forces this morning attacked the German positions on a considerable front north-west of St. Quentin. Simultaneously French troops carried out an operation on the right. Successful progress was made on both fronts.

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INDIAN SCOUTS INTERESTED IN CAMERA



Two members of Gen. Pershing's Indian scouts inspecting a movie camera at the front in France.

PERSHING PROMISES PREMIER MORE "DOSES"

London, Sept. 18.—In reply to the message sent by Premier Lloyd George to Gen. Pershing, congratulating him on the American victory in Lorraine, in which the premier, who received the news on his sickbed, declared it was "better and infinitely more palatable than any physical," the American commander has sent the following telegram: "Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the endeavor of the American army to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine as needed from now until the final victory has been attained. I trust this will find you fully recovered from your illness."

MAN DECLARES GIRL FIRED FATAL SHOT

Cotton Mill Superintendent Chief Witness Against Suspected Murderer.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 18.—Although protesting his innocence and asserting that the victim, Thomas Brown, about 23 years old, formerly of Buena Vista, Va., who was captured by the military police in Camp Lee last evening, has been placed in the Petersburg jail under suspicion of having murdered Miss Mary Crowder, aged 18, the previous night in an automobile after they had attended a motion picture show.

The police believe Brown did the shooting while he and Miss Crowder were seated in the rear of a Stifney automobile, investigation having shown that the muzzle of the revolver was pressed close to the girl's body and the bullet passed through her heart. Police impute the crime to jealousy.

Joseph Crowder, superintendent of the Pochontas cotton mills, who is the father of the murdered girl, will probably be one of the chief witnesses at the inquest tomorrow night. It was his description of Brown that led to the arrest. Brown refused to talk today and the police said his condition is that of a man suffering from a nervous breakdown.

It is alleged that Brown has a police record in Buena Vista. He left that town about four years ago and had been living in Petersburg a year or more.

Y. M. C. A. WON PLACE IN HEART OF U. S. ARMY

Worker With an Inexhaustible Supply Tobacco on Deck at St. Mihiel.

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—(A. P.)—The Y. M. C. A. has won its place in the hearts of the American soldiers, and an instance of the service rendered by these workers is given in a story told of the recent fighting. On the morning of the American advance against the St. Mihiel salient a Y. M. C. A. man appeared among the soldiers carrying a huge pack on his back. He did not explain his presence except by a whispered word to a company commander, who nodded approval.

When the order to advance came he moved forward with the men. At the first pause, while the soldiers were sheltered behind a little rise of ground, the Y. M. C. A. man made his way from soldier to soldier, giving each a cake of chocolate and a pack of cigarettes. When his pack was exhausted he returned to the rear, but reappeared a few hours with another bundle. He repeated his trips until his organization was able to bring up supplies in larger quantities.

WAR SCENES IN FRANCE

Noted London Preacher Will Tell of Experience on Battle Front.

Dr. F. W. Patterson, of the army Y. M. C. A., formerly assistant pastor of the famous City Temple of London, under one of the greatest preachers, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, will give a stereoscopic lecture, "War Scenes in France," at 8 o'clock Thursday night at the United Presbyterian church, corner of Oak and Baldwin streets. No charge will be made.

At the breaking out of war Dr. Patterson resigned his position and went to France with the soldiers to look after their welfare through the Y. M. C. A. While there he secured many very interesting photographs, some of which he will show, and will give a striking description of scenes he witnessed while there, which will be inspiring.

FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

We've got a brand new office girl, for office boys are few. It's funny what a little bit of calico will do; the cub, the star, the printer, even editors sedate, have taken on a new interest. The pep they show is great; old limbs that creak and rumble, have a ginger that is calico will do. The weather? Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Thursday.

GERMANS ATTACK AMERICAN LINE

Assault Launched on Moselle Southwest of Metz, Broken by Artillery Fire.

TRAPS SET FAIL TO CATCH

Highways Undermined in Effort to Wreck Tanks—Feminine Outfit Found in Dugout.

(By Henry G. Wales.)

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, 4 p. m., Sept. 18.—(I. N. S.)—Supported by heavy gun fire and many air planes, two battalions of Germans attacked the new American line on the Moselle river last night, but the assault was broken up by American artillery.

The attack was launched at the point where the American line bends on the Moselle, southwest of Metz.

The Germans debouched from Villonville and from Chambley, crossing the Moselle bridges.

A heavy barrage fire was laid down by the American gunners as soon as the attack developed. At the same time American machine guns took the Germans under a hot fire.

Before the Germans could reach the American lines the columns were broken up by our fire.

German reinforcements that were nearby were caught by the American shells and scattered.

German airmen tried to drive the American machine gunners into their dugouts by flying low and cutting loose with an enfilading fire against our trenches.

Aviators Aid.

American aviators took part in a great many air combats yesterday and it was reported that eight Germans were shot down. The shooting down of four German machines is already confirmed.

German aviators have dropped leaflets directed to American soldiers of German extraction asking them to desert to the Germans.

The German positions stormed by American troops between the Moselle and the Meuse contained every important piece of equipment during the enemy's four years' study of trench and line warfare.

The doughboys found that shell shattering and shrapnel with half destroyed concrete pill boxes carefully concealed from the prying eye of observers.

The German reserve positions showed evidence of luxury. The quarters of the officers contained porcelains, bathtubs, electric lights, running water, ventilators and elevators for carrying machine guns.

The Americans raided Mont Plaisir farm, near Xammes last night, capturing five German shock soldiers who had sought to hold the position. Three German machine guns were brought back. Craving upon their position in places, the United States had been furnished with the necessary equipment.

This enticed the Americans to surprise the machine gunners, who had been carrying on an indirect fire against the "Ame" position.

The Americans discovered three deep concrete dugouts which the prisoners declared contained other Germans. The Americans tossed in a few grenades which exploded against steel doors at the bottom of the shaft. After the Americans returned to their own lines heavy American cannon were turned against the German positions.

On their way to and from Mont Plaisir farm the Americans found many dugouts that had been caved in by shells and the mine blocked.

Nineteen Balloons in Three Days.

The weather cleared after the St. Mihiel salient and the armies are becoming more active.

Lieut. Wehner and Lieut. Luke shot down three German captive balloons last night. Lieut. Luke now has a total of nineteen balloons to his credit in three days.

The Germans have bombarded Wattonville, Manheulles, Saulx, Haumont and Combres with gas and high explosive shells. St. Mihiel was bombed also.

German patrols tried to approach our lines, but were driven off. Our patrols are very active.

NO LIVING GERMANS SEEN BY U. S. AIRMEN

QUITE A NUMBER OF DEAD ONES, HOWEVER.

Enemy Inactive After Complete Failures of Aerial and Infantry Efforts.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 18.—(2 p. m.)—(A. P.)—German aviation machine gunners and bombers attacked what they supposed to be the American positions in the region west of Vandieres last night. The mist and low clouds, however, prevented the Germans from finding their targets. The Germans themselves were located and driven back by anti-aircraft fire.

2:30 p. m.—German infantry attempted to attack the American lines west of the Moselle Tuesday evening but the enemy's progress was stopped by the fire of the American artillery.

When observers reported that a light line of German infantrymen was approaching, the American big guns threw a terrific barrage into that area. There were no further movements by the enemy.

Observers reported this morning that there were no living Germans in the region where they were sighted last night. Quite a number of dead, however, were seen.

American aviators report that on Tuesday morning gunners scored a direct hit on a big German gun in the region of Lachausse, destroying the gun. Other hits nearby destroyed a heavy artillery duel raged this morning on gun emplacements and one shell struck the dugouts where the German gunners had taken cover.

Questionnaires—19 to 36

Boards Take First Steps to Classify New Registrants.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Local draft boards today began mailing out questionnaires to the apparently 6,400,000 men between the ages of 19 and 36 years who registered last Thursday. Ten per cent of the questionnaires will be mailed each day hereafter until the entire group has been sent out.

British and Canadian subjects within the 19 to 36 age limit have thirty days in which to enlist in the British or Canadian armies and will not be sent questionnaires until the end of that time. Registrants will be given seven days to fill and return the questionnaires.

PEACE PINCER MENACES ALLIES

Boches Seek to Get World to Talking Peace Again.

BLOW AT HOME FRONT

If Successful, American Boys in Lorraine Will Be Victims of Treachery.

Presently the preparation was complete. Then the military "pincer" was again put into action. First Italy was attacked and heavily beaten at the Isonzo, then Russia, already disarmed, was treated to a German ultimatum, compelling to consent to partition, mutilation, ruin.

We have now exactly the same maneuver. The German military "pincer" is in worse shape than it was two years ago—but it is by no means destroyed—it will be brought back to repeat the attack. It is necessary for the time being to shift the field of campaigning to undertake again to undermine allied armies and allied public sentiment. When this has been accomplished, then Ludendorff can begin.

The moment, then, is critical. We permitted the pacifist "pincer" to operate in 1917, and lost it. It is now lost again, and had to face the terrible campaign of the present year, which brought the Kaiser's regime within range of Paris, put our whole cause in jeopardy and gave German militarism another chance. It seems incredible that we should be blind enough to repeat the blunder.

To the German army survived the 1918 crisis, held on through 1917, and made its great advances in March and May in the current year.

It is only one year to get peace and that is to remove the one obstacle to peace—the German army. If it is not destroyed, it will survive any peace negotiation and be thrown against us again at the appropriate moment. Ludendorff is a slow but sure operator. He has not yet begun the operation of the pacifist "pincer."

Now Will Strike Again.

If the German can get talking peace again, as he did in 1917, he will be able to strike us again as he struck at Russia, at Great Britain, at France, at Italy, at the Balkans, and at the Aisne. His new campaign is directed at the home front. It is to be a campaign to get the war front again. Our boys in Lorraine will be the victims if our public in the United States is long in coming.

We have had the news of our army from St. Mihiel in recent days. Our army is still in the process of reorganizing. Victory can only come when the two fronts are united, and the will to victory is as strong behind the front as it is along it.

We are in the presence of a new German offensive. We shall risk losing all that we have won. It is time for our civilian barrage to be put down. The enemy attack must be stopped in its own trenches.

(By Frank H. Simonds.)

New York, Sept. 18.—(Copyright, N. Y. World.)—It is essential for all Americans to see the latest German maneuver for what it actually is. The German agent for Germany, Austria, is endeavoring to enable Ludendorff to regain the lost initiative, and thus win the war, and win it by a military decision.

Now, for the moment, the German strategy is contained in a speech by Herr David, a socialist member of the reichstag, representing the Mainz district, who said:

Germany must squeeze her enemies with a pair of pincers. The German armies must continue to fight vigorously while the German socialists encourage and stimulate pacifism among Germany's enemies.

Now, for the moment, the military pincer is unable to operate; hence, the German strategists are making use of the other pincer, but, and this is capital, with the express purpose of making use again of the military pincer. The way has been prepared.

The best way to explain the present maneuver is to recall the last time the pacifist "pincer" was put into operation. In the campaign of 1916, after the failure of Germany at Verdun and Austria in the Trentino, the central powers lost the initiative just as they have now lost it again.

The British and French at the Somme, Italy at Gorizia, Russia in Volynia and Galicia passed to the offensive and won considerable victories. Not even the Rumanian disaster retarded the German situation. Germany and Austria were threatened on all sides, and if all their enemies were to operate with the same force in 1917, a defeat was inevitable.

First Italy, Then Russia.

Accordingly the Kaiser made his peace gesture of 1916. War was over. First a Russian revolution, then after allied reverses at the Aisne and in Flanders, a wave of pacifism and pessimism in France and Britain. While the peace "pincer" was in operation the German reichstag adopted a program of "peace without annexation or indemnity." Pacifism and war weariness all through the allied countries swallowed the bait whole.

ARTILLERY DUEL RAGES IN HEAVY RAINSTORM

(By Henry G. Wales.)

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, 8 a. m., Sept. 18.—(I. N. S.)—Amidst a driving rainstorm, a heavy artillery duel raged this morning along the Hindenburg line in front of Metz.

Bad weather is interfering with aerial activity.

Everywhere along this front the Germans have fallen back to the fortified positions known as the new Hindenburg line.

BELGIUM WILL REFUSE OFFER

Government Consulted Steadily With Allies, Says Parisian Newspaper.

WANTS NO SEPARATE PEACE

Proposal Contained No Admission of Wrong to Belgium by Germany.

Paris, Sept. 18.—(Havas.)—The Belgian government, after consulting with the allies, according to the Petit Parisien has decided to refuse without elaboration, the reported offer of a separate peace made by Germany.

An Amsterdam dispatch Tuesday said that dispatches received from Berlin declared that nothing was known in competent circles in Berlin regarding the reported separate peace proposal to Belgium.

Information was received in London Sunday night to the effect that Germany had made an offer to Belgium. The terms included the provisions that Belgium should remain neutral until the end of the war, that Belgium should use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies and that the pre-war commercial treaties shall again be put into operation. The proposal contained no admission that Germany had wronged Belgium nor anything concerning reparation or indemnities.

TWENTY-FIVE SOLDIERS KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Troop and Freight Train in Head-on Collision—Strict Censorship Over Details.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 18.—Colorado and Minnesota soldiers chiefly were the victims in the head-on collision between a troop train and a freight train last night near Springfield, Mo., which twelve soldiers and two drivers were killed and thirty-seven soldiers and two freemen injured.

The list of the injured was not given out by military authorities until the relatives of the men had been notified.

The list of dead still was being held up at noon pending notification of relatives.

The freight train carrying the soldiers is believed to have been from Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, and to have left there Monday. The crash occurred at a very sharp bend of the single track. Both trains were going at a slow rate of speed.

A mix-up in orders is believed to have been the cause of the wreck.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 18.—Wrecking crews of the St. Louis and San Francisco were working today to recover additional bodies of soldiers killed last night when a troop train and a freight train met in a head-on collision near Springfield, Mo. Twenty-five soldiers were killed, and many others were injured. The exact number of dead was unknown, but eleven bodies were in undertaking establishments at Springfield, and it was believed at least five and perhaps a dozen were still in the wreckage tender. In the Springfield hospitals, having been brought here in a relief train.

It was stated that most of the soldiers in the forward coach, which was wrecked, were from Colorado, an Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and West Virginia.

Investigation Pending.

Pending investigation federal authorities are today keeping a close censorship in force regarding the head-on collision between a troop train and a freight train near Springfield, Mo., in which twenty-five soldiers were killed, and between fifty and sixty soldiers were taken.

The cause of the crash has not been made known. The baggage car of the troop train was entirely demolished and the first passenger car was hurled up on the engine's tender. In this coach were Minnesota and Colorado boys, with a smattering of Missouri soldiers. It was here the death toll was taken.

From the wreckage twenty bodies were early recovered, but later the number grew to twenty-five. The injured are being cared for at local hospitals here, having been hurried to this city on relief trains.

The bodies of the dead were brought to Springfield also where they will be prepared for shipment to their respective homes.

MAJOR OPERATION IN MACEDONIA EXPECTED

With Object of Cutting Turkey Off From Central Powers and Freeing Serbia.

Washington, Sept. 18.—It has been hinted in military circles for some months that this autumn would see a major operation on the Macedonian front and from the news of the past few days it appears to have begun. While it is not possible to give the number of men intended to participate in this movement, its object is clear: To cut off Turkey from the other central powers, to crush Bulgaria and to free Serbia, Rumania and the Yugoslavians of southern Austria.

It is no surprise to the allies to know that the Serbs are fighting gallantly. And they are at last near their homes and are fighting for the restoration of their native land. The Bulgarians already are having trouble among themselves and with Germany and Austria. In some quarters it is believed that when they see the fortunes of war moving against them they may desert their allies and sue for separate peace, trying to save as much of their acquired territory as they can.

The Bulgarians have killed many thousands of Serbs and Rumanians, but the forces of the entente are assured of the ardent support of the people who have survived the massacres. Moreover, the Jugo-slavs in southern Austria are only waiting an opportunity to join the allies and free their homes from the yoke of Austria.